

January 18, 1967

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

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ular, comprehensive dental care to families. The uniformed dental services today, although exerting themselves to the fullest, are admittedly just meeting their prime mission, which is to care for the active duty personnel. To triple their workload would be to cripple them completely in relation to this primary mission.

Some, I am aware, would suggest that the services expand the "space available" concept that is in effect in a limited way at present. The fact is, however, that this stopgap solution founders on the fact that the present size of the dental corps and number of care facilities make it unreasonable to expect that there could be any significant amount of care given through this mechanism. In addition, as the chief dental officer of the Air Force, Brig. Gen. Lee M. Lightner, has pointed out, it would endanger the primary mission of the dental corps since many men on active duty would rather have their wives and children treated than themselves and might postpone their own visits in an effort to accomplish this. And finally, in seeking equity for the military, we would not wish to do something that creates an inequitable situation for someone else. And it would clearly be inequitable to draft dentists into the Armed Forces so that there would be sufficient professional people available to treat women and children who are, essentially, civilian.

The program contains deductibles, as I have already noted, to assure prudent use of the program and help maintain fiscal soundness. With the deductibles, first-year costs to the Government are estimated to be on the order of \$130 million. The deductible differs, it should be noted, between adults, for whom it is \$25, and children, for whom it is \$10. This distinction is drawn in accordance with expert professional opinion; voiced frequently by the American Dental Association, that children deserve special attention since, if we can succeed in developing sound oral health and good oral hygiene habits in the young, it will pay lifelong dividends.

There is another aspect of the amendment that reflects the professional judgment of the American Dental Association. It is that section that provides that the program enacted will be reasonably comprehensive in nature, covering dental disease in all of its manifestations. I think we can agree with the dental profession that artificial limitations in types of care covered makes no better sense in dentistry than it would in any other kind of health care coverage. The only exclusion is for dentistry of the purely cosmetic kind.

Since I have now referred to the American Dental Association twice, this would be an appropriate moment to note that while I am introducing this legislation on my own initiative, that organization testified in support of an effort I made in late 1966 similar to the one I am making here today. Such support is, naturally, important to the measure and I am grateful for it.

Mr. Speaker, I believe I am introducing here today a measure that deserves and will receive unanimous support from

all those acquainted with the facts of the case. The only possible difference that might exist between us is on the question of timing, of urgency. My study of the situation has convinced me that the matter is urgent indeed and that is why I have worked toward introducing the measure this early in the life of the 90th Congress. The evidence is overwhelming, the testimony of servicemen themselves documents the need, report after report of the surgeons general of the uniformed services confirm the need. It is time for Congress to act, to redress an inequity by enacting a comprehensive dental care program for military dependents.

(Mr. ANNUNZIO (at the request of Mr. St GERMAIN) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

TO AMEND IMMIGRATION ACT

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a measure today, which I had introduced in the 89th Congress, to amend section 212(a) (14) of the Immigration and Nationality Act in order that the former labor provisions of the immigration laws may be restored.

Under the old law, the Secretary of Labor, from time to time, if the need arose, would sign a certification disapproving the admission of certain workers because their admission would adversely affect the labor market in the United States.

Under the new law, the exact opposite is true. With only a few exceptions, all intending immigrants must first secure approval, or labor certification, from the Secretary of Labor, stating that their admission will not adversely affect U.S. citizens similarly employed, before their application for immigration will receive even initial consideration.

This harassing requirement has given the Labor Department almost complete control over the ebb and flow of our immigration. We have been told that the purpose for this requirement is to help ease unemployment in the United States. Yet, not too long ago, the Attorney General said in San Francisco that immigrants add but a tiny fraction to our total labor force.

In addition, immigrants are not all workers, but include wives and families, who become consumers and add to the demand for goods and services. This is actually a helpful force for expanding our economy and creating new jobs.

The new procedure has also bogged down our Labor Department with thousands of applications for labor clearance and has multiplied the paperwork of Government agencies throughout the country. Applications are now required to be processed through local, city, State, and regional offices of the Labor Department. The time lag in processing these applications strains the patience and endurance of employers. The employment offices throughout the country are cluttered with alien clearance forms which sometimes take up to 6 months to process. Instead of devoting themselves to actual employment of persons needing jobs, these agencies are weighted down

with forms and procedures which may never result in bringing jobs and applicants together.

The labor certification requirement has not only increased Government paperwork, without benefitting our immigration or labor practices, but over a period of time, will actually restrict immigration to a mere trickle.

Already, statistics compiled by the visa office show that the flow of immigrants, who are not related to American citizens, has dropped sharply since the labor certification requirement went into effect. Of 278,538 visas issued under the new law from December 1965 to July 1966, only 4,145 went to workers. The rest went almost entirely to relatives.

Our country's greatness has been built on the contributions of our immigrants, and halting the flow of immigration in this manner could only result in restricting the growth and prosperity of our Nation.

My measure would reinstate the labor requirements as they appeared in the old immigration law. This provision of the old law has survived the test of time and use—it has worked, and worked well—and only by returning to it can we further strengthen our new immigration law.

AN INCREASE IN OUR SERVICE-MEN'S GROUP LIFE INSURANCE LONG OVERDUE

(Mr. FULTON of Tennessee (at the request of Mr. St GERMAIN) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FULTON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced legislation to increase to \$25,000 the amount of Government insurance which may be carried by the members of our Armed Forces.

At present, as is generally known, the maximum amount of insurance provided by the Government for our servicemen is \$10,000. What is not generally known, and this is a disturbing fact, is that this sum has not been increased 1 cent over the half century which the program has been operating since enactment in 1917.

In the year 1917, \$10,000 represented a far greater sum in purchasing power than it does today. In fact, today it requires \$25,615 in current dollars to equal the purchasing power of \$10,000 in 1917. This figure is based on the Consumer Price Index as of October 1966 and was provided by the Department of Commerce. The figure is strong evidence in the lack of equity provided by the existing maximum.

In addition, I feel that some provision should be made to make available to all veterans the insurance which would be afforded by the increased maximum and am having a study made as to the feasibility and practicality of additional legislation in this area.

WHAT ARE THE LIMITS OF DIS-REGARD FOR PUBLIC OPINION?

(Mr. RESNICK (at the request of Mr. St GERMAIN) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the

RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. RESNICK. Mr. Speaker, what are the limits of disregard for public opinion?

Probably the main reason that ADAM CLAYTON POWELL does not have his seat in Congress today is because of the pressure of outraged public opinion. I doubt that there is one Member of this House who has not been deluged with mail from angry constituents demanding that action be taken against the flamboyant Representative.

But there are still some areas of this country where not only is public opinion ignored, but where incompetence and insensitivity to public pressure are, in fact, rewarded.

Three months ago, I brought to the attention of the public the Liuni adoption case, in which the welfare commissioner of Ulster County denied the adoption of a blue-eyed, blond-haired foster daughter by her brunnet, Italian foster parents on the basis that the ethnic backgrounds of the child and the prospective parents did not match.

The only weapon the Liuni family had in its fight against the incompetence of the welfare commissioner was public opinion. Fortunately for them and their daughter, public opinion came to their rescue and the Liuni case had a happy ending.

The behavior of the welfare commissioner throughout the entire case demonstrated his total lack of qualification for the position that he holds. Under the new standards established for welfare commissioners in New York State he only holds his present position as a result of a grandfather clause contained in the law.

During the proceedings, the Ulster County Board of Supervisors demonstrated its contempt for public opinion by reappointing Mr. Fitzsimmons to his position, after it was pointed out that he had not been legally appointed in the first place. At that time a proper concern for the public interest should have caused the board of supervisors to at least defer their decision until the Liuni case was settled and a full debate could take place on his qualifications. Ignoring the protestations of the press and the public, the board of supervisors reappointed Mr. Fitzsimmons.

This is an example of the product of an entrenched power structure which for years has been able to trample upon public opinion and get away with it.

This was bad enough, but imagine the incredulity with which I discovered this week that, in the midst of the Liuni proceedings, the board of supervisors voted their welfare commissioner a \$3,100 increase in salary. And they did not even have the nerve to publicize this fact. Mr. Fitzsimmons' salary increase was a part of the budget, and when the budget was passed, so was the welfare commissioner's salary increase.

I bring this to the attention of the Congress and the American people to emphasize the importance of maintaining a constant vigilance over the behavior and conduct of all public officials, whether they serve in the Halls of Congress or in the county courthouse.

JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT OF UNION COUNTY, N.J.—OPERATION NOVA SCOTIA—AREA OF ACHIEVEMENT

(Mr. GALLAGHER (at the request of Mr. ST GERMAIN) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, Union County, N.J., which I am privileged to represent part of in the House of Representatives, has among its many distinctions one of the finest, most effective junior achievement programs in the country. As Vice President H. H. HUMPHREY has said of it:

Junior Achievement brings young talent to our Free Enterprise System . . . (it) is a dynamic project perfecting the talents and sharpening the abilities of our young people . . . (it is) a job well done.

Its goal is to inspire our young people to rededicate themselves to the principles of free enterprise, and to effectively teach and demonstrate that our American free enterprise system is not just a system for carrying on business, but much more: The best system promoting human progress while preserving individual liberty—a system which leads the world in industrial growth and high standards of living.

By providing the necessary guidance and facilities to hundreds of dynamic and bright young men and women of high school age, Junior Achievement makes possible a unique opportunity for young people to obtain a direct and personal understanding of the problems, procedures and rewards of business under the American free enterprise system. The fact that these young people are given the full responsibilities involved in the running of a small company, under the auspices of a parent company, is an experience which can never be equaled at their age. These young people are introduced early to the problems of modern competitive industry. They learn what the responsibilities involved in running a business are. As it is a veritable company they run, they must accept all aspects of management, cost accounting, sales, distribution and so forth. They get a chance, early in life, to know what teamwork is, and how to react in a competitive, exciting, challenging situation.

And while this is undoubtedly a great deal of fun for the participants, we, on the national level, must recognize that the young people who participate in these programs are individuals who will hold responsible, leadership roles in the America of the future. We can do no less than to thank the community and the business leaders of Union County, N.J., for helping America to help and perpetuate herself.

In recognition of this, I call on the full House of Representatives to unanimously support the inclusion of the following remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

[From the Elizabeth (N.J.) Daily Journal]
VALUABLE LESSONS WELL LEARNED: "WELL DONE" FOR JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT DESERVED
Vice President Humphrey's "well done" commendation of Junior Achievement in the Union County-Carteret area was fully merited by the industrial sponsors, the advisers and

the boys and girls participating in this valuable exercise in free enterprise.

Learning by doing, with its immeasurably good impact, 800 high school students have been operating junior companies at the JA center in Elizabeth since last September. Visitors observing them at their work are impressed by the serious intent of these young people in absorbing the principles of America's private enterprise system.

Some of the operations are more profitable than others, as in the adult trade world, but all of them teach worth-while lessons about business practices and the economy of the U.S.

As a deserved reward for outstanding work, 28 of the Junior Achievers will be going to Ireland soon for a week's visit combining tours of industrial, educational and cultural sites. Previous trips have taken JA groups to California, Canada, Puerto Rico and West Germany, where in Berlin they saw the wall which demarcates the freedom of personal initiative and communism's state-controlled way of doing things.

The Union County-Carteret area is indebted to the industries which sponsor these junior companies and to the adult advisers who devote many hours to guiding and encouraging young people in constructive and productive endeavors.

Activities such as these help to counter the aimlessness which is all too apparent among boys and girls in America today.

JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT OF UNION COUNTY, INC., Elizabeth, N.J., October 10, 1966.

To: Junior Achievement Advisers.
From: J. Kenneth Roden, Executive Vice President.
Subject: Operation Nova Scotia.

AWARD WINNING JUNIOR ACHIEVERS TO VISIT NOVA SCOTIA—THE AREA OF ACHIEVEMENT

There is a definite need for all of us who are associated with Junior Achievement to inspire our young people to rededicate themselves to the principles of Free Enterprise, and to effectively teach and demonstrate that our American Free Enterprise System is not just a system for carrying on business, but much more: The best system for promoting human progress while preserving individual freedom—a system which leads the world in industrial growth and high standards of living.

Nationwide surveys of high school students confirm the need for dynamic, positive programs to create better understanding of how business operates, its problems, its invaluable contributions to the American way of life.

Operation Nova Scotia will be a three-pronged youth incentive, economic education, and public relations project. It will commence in October 1966 and continue throughout the Junior Achievement program year. It will be climaxed with a week-long visit to Nova Scotia in May 1967 by about 28 Junior Achievers, and adult advisers from industry. There the Junior Achievers will have an opportunity to develop personal knowledge of the industrial educational, scientific and cultural growth resulting from Nova Scotia's Voluntary Economic Plan (VEP). They will return better prepared to assume their future responsibilities as voters, community leaders, employees and managers in a world where international relationships are becoming increasingly more important.

The group will meet with American and Nova Scotian government leaders and educators here and abroad. Arrangements for these meetings are being worked out in cooperation with the Nova Scotia Department of Trade and Industry and the Development Counsellors International, Ltd.

Extensive press, radio and television coverage, locally and in Nova Scotia, will be planned throughout the 1966-1967 program